

# The Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, S. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1908

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

## TAYLOR FOUND GUILTY.

**Young Parricide Found Guilty of Manslaughter—Sentenced to Seven Years.**

Simon Taylor, the young white man who last year killed his father in the lower section of Saluda county and whose trial occupied Thursday and Friday of this week, was found guilty of manslaughter with recommendation to mercy. The jury was out a comparatively short time. Judge DeVore sentenced Taylor to seven years' hard labor, either on the chain-gang or in the State penitentiary. No motion for a new trial was made and it is not likely that appeal will be taken.

## INDICTED AFTER A DECADE.

**White Man in Saluda Accused of Killing Negro Ten Years Ago.**

Saluda, August 8.—Quite a sensation has been sprung in this county by the solicitor handing out an indictment charging Pope B. Havird, white, with murder, and the grand jury returning a true bill.

Some ten years ago a negro named Tom Seurry, living with Havird, very suddenly and very mysteriously disappeared and he has never been seen or heard of since. Recently a rumor gained currency that Havird split Seurry's head open with an axe while they were splitting rails, and covered the body with brush and logs and burned it. This rumor, coming to the ears of Solicitor Timmerman, caused him to make an investigation on the quiet, with the result that he was satisfied that there was enough out an indictment for murder, and the grand jury evidently think there in the report to justify him in handing trial of the case.

A bench warrant has been issued for Havird and he is expected to be apprehended at once.

It seems that several now claim to have known of Havird's killing the negro at the time it was done, but they have kept it a secret all these years, until recently, when there was a falling out among them, and Havird and the parties who say they have known of the murder all the time began to whisper it to first one and then to another, until the report gained general circulation.

The reason they assign for Havird's killing the negro is that Havird's barn was burned and he charged Seurry with it, and, getting a good chance, put him out of the way for doing it.

Havird is the young white man who was shot a few years ago by John Yerhough in such a manner as that one of his arms had to be amputated.

## CAMDEN FIRE CASE DECIDED.

**Judge Gary Renders an Important Opinion As To Supplying Companies.**

Columbia, August 6.—Judge Ernest Gary has just rendered a most important decision along new lines. There are several cities in the State where the water supply is furnished by separate and private corporations. The contracts in the various cities may differ, and in that way there may be a difference between the case just decided and the legal status in other cities. Judge Gary has rendered a decision that a private citizen may sue a water supplying company for not having a proper water supply in case of fire.

Judge Gary, in his opinion, states that this view of the liability of the corporation to the individual citizen is new, and not usual, but the issue appears to be new in this State and may eventually have to go through the supreme court.

## Dickert-Sligh.

Married July 5, 1908, at 7:00 p. m., at the Newberry circuit parsonage, Mr. Yancy Dickert and Miss Annie Sligh, Rev. A. H. Best officiating.

## REPORT OF CROP CONDITION.

**Bureau of Statistics of Agricultural Department Issues a Bulletin Concerning Farming Situation.**

Washington, Aug. 7.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture in a bulletin issued today shows that the condition of corn on Aug. 1 was 82.5 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 82.8 last month, 82.8 on Aug. 1, 1907, and 83.1, the 10-year average on Aug. 1. The condition in the Southern States was:

	1908	10-years.
Texas	78	78
Georgia	89	86
Kentucky	83	85
Tennessee	84	84
Alabama	87	84
North Carolina	91	87
Arkansas	79	83
Mississippi	86	80
South Atlantic	89	86.4

## Democratic Campaign Committee.

Chairman Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic national committee, announced the appointment of a finance committee for the Democratic campaign with Moses C. Wetmore, of St. Louis, as chairman, and John E. Osborne, of Wyoming, as vice chairman, and a speakers' committee with John H. Atwood, of Kansas, as chairman, and Champ Clark, of Missouri, as vice chairman. The finance committee is made up of 29 members and the speakers' committee is composed of 27 members.

Announcement was also made by Chairman Mack that Senator Chas. A. Culberson, of Texas, had been appointed to succeed David R. Francis, of Missouri, as chairman of the advisory committee. In making known the change Mr. Mack said:

"Former Governor Francis' acceptance of a place on the committee was assured. I did not anticipate that he contemplated a stay of any length abroad, but wired him. He answers that he will be absent so much of the campaign that he ought not to be chairman, but would be pleased to be a member of the committee. Senator Culberson was asked to accept the chairmanship and has accepted."

Wm. J. Connors, chairman of the Democratic State committee, called a meeting of the State committee to meet in New York city on August 14 to name the time and place of the Democratic State convention.

## BROKE HIS SON'S BACK.

**Report Reaches Lake City of a Tragedy in Florence County.**

Lake City, August 6.—News reached Lake City this afternoon of a most deplorable tragedy, which occurred in the Hyman section of Florence county yesterday afternoon late.

Details are meagre, but it seems that Thomas Summerford, a white man, living just a few miles from Hyman, attended the campaign meeting at Hyman yesterday, and in the afternoon loaded up on booze and went home and promptly raised a row in his family. In the excitement he picked up one of his little boys and thrust him against the banister with such force that it broke the child's back, from which injury he died in a very few minutes. It seems from all reports that Summerford is a very quiet and peaceable man when not under the influence of whiskey, which makes the case all the more sad.

## STRIKING MINERS

### FIRE INTO TRAIN

**Three Killed and Eleven Injured by Fusillade—Situation Considered Grave.**

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 9.—Three men were instantly killed and 11 injured, two of whom will probably die, when striking miners fired on a passenger train on the Birmingham Mineral railroad at Bierton this morning about 2 o'clock. The dead:

Conductor Joe T. Collins, O. Z. Dent, deputy sheriff; William Howell, non-union miner.

## DR. JULIUS D. DREHER.

**Consul to Tahiti is Coming to Selwood on a Visit.**

Columbia State.

It will be of interest to the relatives and friends of Dr. and Mrs. Julius D. Dreher to know that they landed at San Francisco from Tahiti, Society Island, last Friday. They are now at the home of Mrs. Dreher at Seranton, Pa., but in a few days Dr. Dreher will leave for Washington, then for Selwood, Lexington county, the home of his mother. Later Mrs. Dreher will follow him.

It will be recalled that Dr. Dreher was appointed United States consul to Tahiti two years ago. He has been there in the service of the government ever since and this is his first leave of absence.

Today Mr. William C. Dreher and family, consisting of Mrs. Dreher and William Chase, their little son, will land at New York from Berlin, Germany, where Mr. Dreher is connected with the Associated Press and is the regular correspondent on several important papers and magazines.

While Mrs. Dreher is on a visit to her people in Boston, Mr. Dreher will work in the office of the Associated Press for a few weeks when his wife will rejoin him and together they will go to Selwood. It has been five years since they were at home.

Later in the summer there will be a family reunion of the family of Mrs. Martha F. Dreher at Selwood and all of her eight sons will be present, among them being Superintendent E. S. Dreher of this city. Mrs. Dreher is now 85 years old and has been ill for several months, but is better now.

## To the Cotton Planters.

The following address has been issued by President R. Harris, of the South Carolina State Farmers' union:

To Holders of Spot Cotton:

Now is the time to hold, and victory is yours. Farmers, do you realize that cotton is scarcer in the world today than it has been for 25 years? If you do not, the sooner you realize it the more you will think of the spots you have on hand, and the crops you are growing. Now remember that it all depends on you to make it bring the minimum price, 15 cents. If you can be scared out of your cotton for less than the minimum price I do not blame the fellow for scaring you. I would do the same thing if I were in his place, but you, the holder of spot cotton, have all under hold in this fight, and if you give up it is because you have not the nerve to stand the fire of the battle. Let me say to you, the holder of spots: Hold to them, for the next two months is the most critical period, as both the American spinner and the European spinner are about out of cotton to spin. If you, the holder of spots, will not sell, there will be many mills that will have to close down and not from choice, but for the want of cotton. Conditions are all in your favor, but nerve the back-bone you lack. Now do not say you cannot hold. We have plenty of bonded warehouses in our State and you can put your cotton in them and borrow money on your receipt. Let me urge you to do this, and not put any cotton on the market until the minimum is reached.

Let me tell you the European mills are now out of cotton and they have contracts sold ahead. They have to come to America for cotton and they will have to do this now at once. This is the situation, so no cause for alarm. I know the bear side of cotton is using the new crop to bear the market so they may get you to sell the remainder of your old crop. The price will now soon go up back to 12 cents, and they think you will then sell.

I know some of you have said if it reaches 12 you would sell. Now the same thing that brings it back to 12 will of you hold on make it bring the minimum, 15 cents.

Now as to the conditions of the 1908 crop. I have correspondence from every cotton growing State.

There cannot be a more accurate account than we, the Farmers' Union, can get up and reports from all the States are of this character. In the first place, too much wet weather in the early spring and there was a poor preparation of the soil. When the preparation is poorly done you cannot make an average crop. The rains west of the Mississippi river continued until July 1st, and the cotton grew to weed too much and is not fruited well. Now the hot dry weather has set in with them and much damage is being done. In other words it is impossible for the West to make anything like an average crop when they have a wet May and June. Such weather fills the cotton plant with too much malaria and it cannot stand the hot sun without great damage. To prove this look how the plant is now turning yellow and tache vordes. J. J. B. G. J. This report comes from many of the States. We cannot now more than duplicate the 1907 crop, and remember the shortage of last year's crop 4,000,000 bales, and just remember cotton futures cannot be spun.

B. Harris, President,  
S. C. State Farmer's Union.

## News From St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug. 10.—I am requested to say that there will be a picnic at St. Paul church on Friday, August 14. This picnic is got up by the good ladies of the missionary society. Refreshments will be served on the grounds and the proceeds will go to the missionary society. There will be some one present to lecture on missions. Everybody come and bring with them well-filled baskets and enjoy the day and help these good ladies along with the good work in which they are engaged.

Mr. Eugene Buzhardt and brother, of Newberry, visited Mr. N. H. Kibler last week.

Miss Eunice Halfacre, of Newberry, is visiting Mrs. Ella Bedenbaugh and family.

Miss Sallie Sligh, of Union, is visiting her uncle the Rev. J. A. Sligh. Mr. Roberts, one of the attending guards, of Columbia, is visiting Mrs. Ella Bedenbaugh and family.

Miss Martha Johnstone, of Newberry, is visiting Mrs. Ella Bedenbaugh and family.

Miss Mary Willis, of Prosperity, visited her school mate, Miss Ella Ray Sligh, last week.

Miss Lola Folk, of Denmark, is visiting Mrs. Ella Bedenbaugh and family.

Mr. C. L. Sligh, of Columbia, is visiting at Mrs. Ella Bedenbaugh's.

Mr. W. L. Kibler is spending this week with Mr. Eugene Buzhardt, of Newberry.

Miss Emma Werts, of Newberry, is visiting Mr. M. F. Counts, family. She will spend sometime in the Fork section, visiting her ex-school pupils.

Mrs. Lizzie Boines is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. O. Counts, of Prosperity, this week.

The singing class which meets at St. Paul every second and fourth Sunday evenings, is requested to meet next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock before service begins. Let me say again that we meet every second and fourth Sunday evenings.

Mr. J. J. Hipp has moved his membership to St. Paul and will meet with us and lead the singing every time it be possible for him to do so.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Richardson, will go to Stump Springs Wednesday for a few weeks for their health.

## SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

Greatly reduced rates will be in effect between all points on the Southern railway on account Fourth limit July 8th, 1908.

July celebrations. Tickets will be on sale July 2nd, 3rd and 4th, with final limit July 8th, 1908.

For details, rates, etc., apply to Southern Railway Agents or

J. C. Lusk,  
Division Passenger Agent,  
Charleston, S. C.

J. L. Meek,  
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## The Farmers' Union and The Work it Has in View

### ADDRESSES TO THE NEWBERRY FARMERS

**DELIVERED IN OLD COURT HOUSE SATURDAY.**

**President Harris, of State Farmers' Union, And Mr. G. M. Davis, Of Georgia.**

Addresses in the interest of the work of the Farmers' union of Newberry county were made in the old court house on Saturday by Mr. G. M. Davis, of Marietta, Ga., and President R. Harris, of the State Farmers' union. Mr. Davis is now in charge of the agricultural demonstration work being conducted in the State of Georgia by the United States government. Before entering upon this demonstration work he was for three years State lecturer in Georgia for the Farmers' union.

President Harris and Mr. Davis have made addresses in several counties in South Carolina along the lines of their addresses here on Saturday, and they will visit other towns and cities in the State.

The meeting in the court house was not largely attended. The addresses were good. President W. C. Brown, of the county union, presided.

Mr. Davis was the first speaker. He spoke for nearly an hour, and he held the close attention of everybody present during every minute of his address. He is an attractive and forceful speaker, and if he should come to Newberry again he would have a much larger audience. He said that he had come for the purpose of making an effort to encourage the farmers in organization. If a little more ginger was put in the union movement, he said, there would be no section of South Carolina unmorged this time next year. During the period of its existence the organization had done remarkably well. Those who had not joined, who measured up to the standard set for membership, ought to belong. "His success means your success," he urged. He said the union ought to put two or three good men in the field, going from community to community, getting the farmers together and instructing them in the principles of the union. He told of the history of the union in his county in Georgia—how it began with his local union, whose membership numbered fifteen, and how the organization had grown until in his county there were thirty-two local unions and 1,800 members. "If you will get one or two or three good men, going from community to community, talking the thing up, in season and out of season," he said, "you will arouse an interest you have never had before."

Mr. Davis dealt with some of the more important things in which the union was interested. It had started in Texas when Gresham organized the first local union among his neighbors. Others heard of it and sent for him to come and organize them. Wherever he went he left a union, and from that beginning the movement had spread all over the Southern States. When the union was born cotton was selling at seven cents a pound. But one purpose was uppermost in the minds of its originators—to get a reasonable price for their cotton. And that today was the chief subject with the union. The South produced practically the whole cotton crop of the world. England and continental Europe had spent millions in seeking a new source of supply, but had failed to find it. The South had a monopoly of cotton production, but conditions had come about which had practically taken the pricing of cotton out of the hands of the Southern people. The union wanted to eliminate some of these conditions, and get the fixing of the price of cotton right here at home. That was one feature and one of the main features

of the organization.

How was that result to be accomplished? When he said hold cotton a smile would spread over the faces of the farmers, he said. He attacked the credit system as having as much as anything else to do with the inability of the farmer to hold cotton. "Stop extravagant buying, and if need be, live on sorghum and molasses for a year and get out of debt, and then you won't have to give any liens," he urged. "Go to raising more corn. Cut down the acreage you put in cotton, and by rotation of crops and practical, systematic culture, make on the same area of land, where you have been making a half bale, a whole bale of cotton. In other words, cut your cotton acreage half in two—it is not necessary to cut your production half in two by doing so—and put the other half in corn. Do this and stop extravagant purchasing and you will get out of debt."

These were things, he said, the union was trying to accomplish through its medium of education.

Mr. Davis said there were ten new counties in Georgia which he had been through, and in every one of them new court houses had either been erected or were in process of construction, and in not one of them would the court house and jail cost less than \$50,000. He liked to see good public buildings. They were indications that the people were public spirited. But he had gone out in the county and seen tumble-down school houses that were not worth \$50. If we put more money in school houses and secured better teachers, he said, the country would be better off.

Mr. Davis said he had nothing to say about the present system of education, but we were spending a good deal of money in scientific agricultural education that didn't amount to much. We needed a readjustment of our educational system so as to teach the boys and girls how to do things, as well as how to think. The per capita deposit of the Iowa farmers in the Iowa banks was \$1,200. If one went to Iowa he would see the girls sitting on the binders, with gloves on their hands and an umbrella over them, driving these magnificent horses, and the musical click of the binder would be heard as it cut down the golden grain. If one went to their homes, these same girls could talk on any subject, and could show you their college diplomas. "Classical education had been joined with teaching the boys and the girls how to do things. The boys and girls of this country needed to be taught how to think, and they needed at the same time to be taught how to farm, and how to raise chickens, and how to make butter."

Mr. Davis said five per cent. of the boys who went from the country to the towns succeeded. Ninety-five per cent. failed. He wanted to see rural society made just as enticing as the society of the towns, and then he wanted the education of the children of farmers to include teaching them how to do things on the farm. It might not always be necessary for a man to work with his hands, but they needed to know how to do things on the farm. No man needed more education than the farmers, because in his intercourse with nature he touched the entire range of science. He ought to be a chemist; he ought to know geology; he ought to be a botanist—and he ought to be the best informed man in the world on these subjects. The best fertilizer a man ever ploughed into his field was brains. The average yield of corn per acre in Iowa when the campaign began to teach the people the best methods of corn raising was 27.3 bushels per acre. In 1907 the average yield was 47.9 bushels per acre. Mr. Davis compared two yields of cotton in Georgia, 480 yards apart—where the land was the same, and the same amount of fertilizers used. He said